

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Please replace paragraph 1024 on page 5 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a wireless communication system 100 that supports a number of users, and which can implement various aspects of the invention. System 100 provides communication for a number of geographic areas 102a through 102g, with each geographic area 102 being serviced by a corresponding access point 104 (which may also be referred to as a base station). The access point and its coverage area are often collectively referred to as a ~~“cell”~~. “cell.”

Please replace paragraph 1026 on page 6 with the following amended paragraph:

In FIG. 1, a solid line with an arrow indicates a user-specific data transmission from an access point to an access terminal. A broken line with an arrow indicates that the access terminal is receiving the pilot reference and other signaling, but no user-specific data transmission from the access point. As shown in FIG. 1, access point 104a transmits data to access terminal 106a on the forward link, access point 104b transmits data to access terminal 106b, access point 104c transmits data to access terminal 106c, and so on. The uplink communication is not shown in FIG. 1 for simplicity.

Please replace paragraph 1027 on page 6 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 2A is a diagram of a communication system whereby the cells are operated at the same frequency band (i.e., for a frequency reuse factor of one, or $K=1$). Each cell is typically operated to transmit at a particular (e.g., cellular or PCS) frequency band designated by the system operator. If two or more cells are operated at the same frequency band (e.g., 900 MHz), the transmission from one cell acts as interference to the transmissions from other cells in the system. For an access terminal located at or near a cell boundary (such as access terminal 106d in FIG. 1), the interference from the neighboring cells (e.g., access point 104c) degrades the signal quality of the data transmission received at the access terminal. As a result, the data rate

of the transmission to this access terminal needs to be reduced to achieve the desired level of performance (e.g., one percent packet error rate).

Please replace paragraph 1030 on page 7 with the following amended paragraph:

As shown in FIGS. 2A through 2C, the distance between cells operating at the same frequency band increases with an increasing frequency reuse factor. The increased distance results in reduced interference between cells for higher reuse factors. However, a high reuse factor (e.g., $K=7$ in FIG. 2C) requires additional bandwidth since each available frequency band is on the average used $1/K^{\text{th}}$ of the time, or that K frequency bands are needed to support the system. For improved utilization of the available resources, a CDMA system may be operated with a frequency reuse factor of one (i.e., $K=1$), in which case the cells in the system all transmit on the same frequency band. Higher level of interference results from the cells using the same frequency band.

Please replace paragraph 1044 on page 12 with the following amended paragraph:

Table 2 lists various parameters for a Physical Layer packet for some data rates in the HDR system. Each Physical Layer packet is transmitted over a number of slots (column 2) having the total number of chips listed in column 4. The packet data is time-division multiplexed with a preamble, the pilot, and MAC information. Of the total number of chips in the assigned slots, the number of chips for the preamble, pilot, MAC, and packet data are shown in columns 5 through 8, respectively.

Please replace paragraph 1048 on page 13 with the following amended paragraph:

As noted above, a sequence of 2560 data modulation symbols is generated for each Control Channel MAC Layer packet at the ~~[[38.6]]~~ 38.4 kbps data rate. The data modulation symbols in the sequence are used to fill the first 2560 chips in the data partitions of the slots. The same data modulation symbols in the sequence are replicated and used to fill the remaining chips in the data partitions of the slots. For the 38.4 kbps data rate, 9.6 replications of the sequence of 2560 data modulation symbols are used to fill 24,576 chips in the data partitions of the 16 slots.

Please replace paragraph 1058 on page 16 with the following amended paragraph:

Access terminals may be informed using system parameter messages of a staggering pattern, i.e., the set of cells/sectors that are allowed to transmit data on specific time slots. This information will allow the access terminals to exclude interference from cells that are blanked in predicting the $[[C/I]]$ carrier-to-interference (C/I) ratios that are used to predict data rates that can be transmitted in upcoming slots. This will allow the access terminals to take advantage of reduced interference to send data at higher rates.

Please replace paragraph 1063 on page 18 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 9 is a diagram showing some implementations of the staggered transmission scheme to achieve higher data rates. At the top of FIG. 9, staggering is not performed, and cells 1 through 4 transmit their Physical Layer packets on the same phase (e.g., phase 0). For the 76.8 kbps data rate, the packets are transmitted over eight ~~times~~ time slots. The remaining phases (e.g., phases 1, 2, and 3) may be used to transmit packets for traffic channels and/or other channels.

Please replace paragraph 1073 on page 20 with the following amended paragraph:

The data modulation symbols are repeated and/or punctured in block 1022 to ~~obtained~~ obtain the needed number of modulation symbols, as listed above in Table 1. The complex modulation symbols are then demultiplexed by a demultiplexer 1024 into 16 pairs of inphase (I) and quadrature (Q) channels. The modulation symbols in each inphase and quadrature channel are covered with a respective 16-ary Walsh cover by a 16-ary Walsh coverer 1026, and further scaled by a Walsh channel gain element 1028. The scaled Walsh symbols from the 16 inphase channels are summed together to form the I symbol stream, and the scaled Walsh symbols from the 16 quadrature channels are also summed together to form the Q symbol stream. The I and Q symbol streams are respectively provided to the first set of I and Q inputs of a time-division multiplexer (TDM) 1032.

Please replace paragraph 1075 on page 21 with the following amended paragraph:

The MAC information (i.e., the RPC bits, and the RA bits which are repeated by a bit repetition element 1050) is mapped by a signal point mapping element 1052, scaled by a channel gain element 1054, and covered with a Walsh cover by a coverer 1056. The covered RPC and covered RA are summed by a summer 1058, repeated by a repeater 1060, and provided to a third set of I and Q inputs of multiplexer 1032.